

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Silver, 85 3/4c; lead, 6 3/4c; spelter, 7 1/2c; copper, 23 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TWELVE PAGES

UTAH—Partly cloudy tonight; somewhat colder in north portion; Tuesday generally fair.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

Forty-second Year—No. 286

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

GEN. BYNG FORGING AHEAD

Berlin Claims Capture Six Thousand Men, 100 Guns

RUSS DEPUTIES ARRANGING PEACE

BRITISH RE-TAKE HIGH GROUND IN CAMBRAI REGION

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"Hostile attacks delivered yesterday evening against our positions in the neighborhood of Moeuvres (Cambrai sector) were repulsed after sharp fighting," says today's official report.

"Successful minor encounters during the night in the neighborhood of Bourlon resulted in the capture by London troops of twelve German machine guns and a number of prisoners.

"Beyond considerable artillery activity by both sides on the southern battle front there is nothing further to report."

Germans Capture 6,000 Men.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, via London.—Since Friday the Germans have captured 6,000 prisoners in the Cambrai region, the German general staff announced today. The guns taken numbered 100.

Russians in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A Russian deputation, the official statement says, has arrived at the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the object of arranging a general armistice.

British Re-occupy Ground.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 3, by the Associated Press.—British troops last night re-occupied a section of a trench on the high ground southwest of Bourlon village on the Cambrai front which was lost on Friday. The town of Masnières, which was evacuated by the British, was shelled last night by British artillery.

General Byng's troops last night pressed near to the village of Villiers-Guislain and along the ridge southwest of that place and their line now is fairly near the town.

It is estimated that the Germans had about twenty divisions for their assault on Friday which, except for the first Ypres battle, is regarded as having been their heaviest attack on the British.

The Germans attacked the British positions at La Vacquerie, southwest of Cambrai, at 8:45 o'clock this morning and an hour later it was reported that they had been successfully beaten off. Today's attack followed three futile attempts by the enemy to retake this village yesterday afternoon.

Review of War Situation.

General Byng is regaining bit by bit the ground won by the Germans at so heavy a cost last Friday in the Cambrai battle, now characterized as the heaviest attack ever delivered on the British by the German armies, except in the case of the first battle of Ypres.

The front on the northern side of the Cambrai salient having remained virtually intact under the German impact, it is in the region to the southwest of Cambrai that the British have been centering their efforts in the re-occupation process. Last night they pressed their way eastward toward Villiers-Guislain wiping out much of the German gain in the sector penetrated by the drive. They also made good their hold on the village of La Vacquerie on this front having repelled a series of attacks.

To the north a portion of a position on the high ground southwest of Bourlon village which had been temporarily relinquished by the British has been reoccupied by them as the result of another of last night's operations. Berlin now claims the capture of 6,000 British within the last few days together with 100 guns.

Violent German efforts to wipe out the salient before Cambrai have brought little tactical success as General Byng has withstood successfully for three days all attempts to break through. About Gonnelleu the Germans have gained slight terrain at heavy cost and the British have evacuated Masnières, south of Cambrai. The Germans have suffered very heavy losses in dead and wounded and the British have taken many hundreds of prisoners.

In the important sector west of Cambrai, embracing Bourlon wood, the dominating position in this region, the Germans have made no impression on the British.

Snow fell today over the entire zone whitening the ground in places but adding to the mud in the lowlands. Engineers working on the supply line today reported they had passed through several fairly lively bombardments without casualties.

Vance McCormick, member of the American mission to the Inter-Allied conference, came out from Paris today to visit headquarters and see the troops. Later he left to inspect the French front. Colonel E. M. House and the other members of the mission are expected to visit the American zone during the week.

the British defenses, nor have General Byng's men given ground between Bourlon wood and Moeuvres, the northern side of the salient. Then heavy attacks against the region of Masnières were driven off by the British, with costly losses for the attackers, but a sharp salient involving the village made its abandonment necessary. Southwest of Masnières toward Gonnelleu the Germans still hold La Vacquerie, where it is said the dead in twelve hours have numbered more than in any similar period since the beginning of the war.

British Reach Gonnelleu. The British have reached Gonnelleu and fighting was in progress Sunday in and around the village. In this region the Germans used four or five divisions Friday and attacked in massed formation Saturday and Sunday. At least six or seven divisions were used by the attackers in their fruitless efforts to break the northern leg of the salient.

American engineers, operating and building railways within the British lines near Gozeaucourt, west-southwest of Gonnelleu, were caught in the first rush of the German attack. Many sought shelter in shell holes, from which they were rescued by British counter-attacks. The engineers aided the British in withstanding the enemy attacks and went on patrol duty at night. Several were captured by the Germans but later managed to escape.

Artillery Fighting in Italy. On most of the Italian front the infantry remains virtually inactive while the artillery is engaged in violent bombardments, especially along the Piave river.

The demobilization of the Russian army by the Bolsheviks is reported to have begun. The Russian provisional government has reappeared and issued a manifesto asserting it is the only legal authority. It urges the people to disobey the decrees of the Bolsheviks.

FEAR ALLEGED GERMAN MOTIVE

Humanitarian Feeling Not Reason for Negotiations for Armistice With Russians.

TROTSKY'S REVIEW

Militarists Feared German Proletariat Would Follow Example of the Bolsheviks.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 29.—The German militarists are not listening out of humanitarian motives or a feeling of sympathy towards Russia to the proposal for an armistice, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign commissary, said in an address today to the soldiers' and workmen's delegates. Only fear of the German proletariat inspired by the example of the Russian revolutionists prompted them to accept the overtures of Enslin-Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, he asserted.

"If the German emperor and his generals, their breasts covered with ribbons for the slaughter they have caused, had their way," Trotsky declared, "the Russian revolution would have died applauded by the bourgeoisie and by our present Allies. The German emperor and his generals entered into negotiations with Krylenko because the Russian revolutionists said to the nations of the world: 'For forty months you have been ruining the lives of hundreds of millions. Hunger is spreading wider and wider.'"

"The Russian revolution has pointed a way out and this makes us forget the want of military success. The emperor has spoken to us as equal to equal because he knows a revolution of the German proletariat, a rebellion of soldiers and peasants, would be the answer if he gave any other reply."

HEAVY FIRING ON ITALIAN LINE

Big Guns Busy on Northern Front for Past Twenty-four Hours.

SITUATION IMPROVING

Northeastern Italy Now Inclosed by Powerful Barrier That Will Hold.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Sunday, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Heavy firing has occurred on the northern line in the last twenty-four hours, in different sectors around Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and Piave rivers and on Meletta range running west of the Brenta. Each of the opposing forces hold part of these positions. The general condition along the entire Italian front has improved distinctly in the last week. The defensive positions on the northern line are now considered as secure as those along the Piave. This with the gathering strength of the Italian and allied forces has relieved the gravity of the situation. Northeastern Italy is now enclosed within a powerful barrier on the north and east which is considered sufficient to hold the enemy.

Fierce Struggle in Progress. In the mountains to the north the Italians are along the southern slopes and the enemy on the northern slopes with the dividing summits held alternately by one side or the other as the action develops. This brought on a fierce struggle today around Monte Pertica for possession of one of its chief elevations called Hill 1549, held by the enemy. Italian forces executed a surprise movement early and drove the enemy from this position but it was exposed immediately to a heavy concentration of the entire artillery fire from the surrounding elevations. The Italians fell back before this fire, then rallied and took the hill again but once more were forced back before the murderous concentration of batteries. The struggle went on continuously up and down the slope and the hill changed five times before the enemy re-established the position whence he was driven early in the day.

At Meletta the situation was reversed. Enemy forces which attempted to take the Italian position were driven back.

SILVER TO HOLD AT FAIR PRICE

Producers Assured Adequate Provision for Wage Increases and Insurance Against Loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Western silver producers have conferred today with Director Baker of the mint and Albert Strauss, foreign exchange expert of the war trade board, on the government's plan to virtually fix silver prices were told that the price would be made adequate to provide for recent wage increases and to insure against loss.

It was intimated that the price would be above the current market rate of 87 cents an ounce. Some producers asked for a \$1 rate, saying the cost of production had risen 60 per cent in the last two years.

Most producers here today were from Nevada. The delegation was headed by Governor Boyle and Senator Pittman. They were told that no decision on the price would be reached for at least a week until officials had conferred with other producers from Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.

"Nothing is contemplated to prevent American silver producers from getting a fair price for all the silver they can turn out," Director Baker told the delegation. He denied that the government had bought any silver from the Mexican government or contemplated doing so.

The word was sent immediately to leaders of the miners' convention in Salt Lake City.

The government's tentative plan is understood to be to place as large a proportion as possible of the country's silver production under contract at a fixed price and to make the metal at this price available to the Allies and to private purchasers. Stimulation of output is a considerable factor in the price question. Needs of jewelers and other users of the metals in arts and craft will be regarded as of secondary importance.

COMMANDS BRITISH FORCES IN ITALY.



Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer.

Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer is in command of the British forces helping Italy hold back the Austro-German armies. He was in command of the greatest explosion of the war in the Ypres sector, in June. Nine miles of German trenches were blown up with 600 tons of explosives.

SOLDIERS NOT SERIOUSLY HURT

Twenty-two Privates Suffered Only Minor Injuries in Illinois Central Wreck.

Railroad Investigating Cause of Derailment of Special Troop Train.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 3.—The twenty-two privates of the 96th division of the national army and the four civilians who suffered minor injuries when a special troop train on the Illinois Central was derailed last night near Granger, Ill., were reported in no danger today.

About 800 soldiers were returning to Camp Grant after a two-day holiday in Chicago when the accident occurred, one car being overturned.

The entire camp was thrown into excitement at midnight when exaggerated news of the incident reached headquarters.

After various rumors of the cause of the accident had become current, the reports simmered down to virtually two causes, a broken coupling and a split switch.

Investigation of the cause of the accident began today. Later officials of the railroad announced that the wreck was caused by a broken brake rod which dragged beneath the tank of the engine struck the point of a switch and opened it, deflecting the coaches from the main track.

Among the injured who were taken to Camp Grant was John E. Hayward of Salt Lake City, Utah, whose back was injured.

Among the other injured were: Emil J. Hansen, head bruised; 1621 Oak street, Omaha, Neb. Warren Miller, back hurt, South West Temple street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LEADERS WILL SUPPORT WILSON

All Parties in Congress Prepared to Stoutly Uphold President in War.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

Declaring War on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria Subject Agitating Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Faced by the mighty problems of America's part in the world fight for democracy, congress convenes today for its second war session. Appropriations of billions of dollars and measures to put the full force of the United States besides its allies will be the principal business of the session.

The first day's business was largely perfunctory with official notification to the president that congress is in session and waiting to hear his opening address. The president will speak tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. in the hall of the house before a joint session.

President Wilson in his address, it is understood, will urge congress to confine its work strictly to the successful and speedy prosecution of the war. There is a general disposition among the leaders on both sides to depend upon him to take the lead in proposing war measures and to give him all the non-partisan support possible.

While the question of declaring war upon Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's allies, is being agitated in congress, there is a general disposition to follow the wish of the executive branch of the government, which is understood to oppose any change in policy at this time.

President Wilson's address was in the hands of the printer today. While it is practically complete, it is being held open for any changes until a short time before delivering.

Estimates of more than \$13,000,000,000—the greatest in the nation's history—submitted to congress today as the basis for computing the cost of the war during the fiscal year 1919 gave congress some idea of the magnitude of its task in putting the full force of America beside that of the Allies in the world's fight for democracy.

In the senate today, where Sir George Reid, former premier of Australia, was a distinguished guest, the session only lasted enough to appoint members of the committee to formally notify President Wilson congress was in session and to adjourn in respect to the memory of the late Senator Husting.

The house session was taken up with swearing in new members coming to fill vacancies, and the calling of the roll by states.

In both houses there was a pronounced air of confidence and determination to do everything necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

LODGE FOR WAR WITH ALL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Lodge, ranking Republican of the senate foreign relations committee, declared today he favored war by the United States against all Germany's allies.

"I have always thought we might as well have declared war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria when we made the declaration against Germany," he said. "We have sent the mission headed by Colonel House abroad to secure unity of action. A prerequisite of unity, I believe, is that we all fight the same enemies. It would make our position more intelligible and greatly facilitate unity of action for our government to formally declare war against all of Germany's allies."

CENTRAL POWERS TO WIN IN WAR

General Von Ludendorff Predicts No Draw But Outright Victory.

RUSSIA FOR PEACE

Believes General Armistice Hard to Obtain—Military Situation Would Suffer.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.—General von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is quoted by a correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as making the prediction recently at German general headquarters that the war will not end in a draw but be decided in favor of the central powers.

The correspondent, says this dispatch, obtained this expression from von Ludendorff in conversation with him during a visit to headquarters where he also talked to von Hindenburg.

"It appears the Russians are the first to be inclined for peace," General von Ludendorff said. "I will not say that I regard the Bolshevik manifestation as a peace offer," he continued. "There must be a sound government for this purpose, one which possesses power to enforce internally and externally the results of the negotiations with us. Of course we can conclude an armistice with Russia at any time as soon as we have the assurance that it will be maintained. A general armistice, however, will be difficult to achieve."

General von Ludendorff expressed belief that a general armistice would interrupt submarine activity and allow the Entente to improve its positions while, on the other hand, no supplies would reach the central powers. Therefore he thought such an armistice should be a brief one, as otherwise the military situation would suffer.

General Ludendorff considered the Russian revolution not a mere piece of luck for the central powers, but a natural result of the war operations.

"Modern war," said the general, "is a war of peoples not of armies and a war ends now when an enemy people is defeated. There are no decisive battles as in former years. The battles merely have an indirect influence on the whole national system, inducing decay and collapse."

War of Peoples. The correspondent says he gained the impression that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff desire a peace which will create conditions of security and stability as far as possible, on which will bring with it secure frontiers and free economic activity on land and sea.

With reference to the Russian army, Field Marshal von Hindenburg gave to the correspondent his opinion that no more military activity on a large scale could be expected from it. He thought it possible, however, to add the correspondent, that "some despot or other like Grand Duke Nicholas might seize power and incite the war-weary Russian army to a final effort."

PAPERS ARE SUSPENDED

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 2.—All the newspapers which printed the manifesto of the provisional government have been suspended. Their printing facilities have been placed at the disposal of the Maximalist and peasant leaders.

Bolsheviks Arrested as Spy. STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—Vladimir Schneur, one of the representatives of the Bolsheviks in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, was arrested at Petrograd a fortnight before the revolution of last March as a German spy, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a well-informed source.

Provisional Government of Russia Reappears on Scene

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Russian provisional government, thrown out of power last month by the Bolsheviks, reappeared on the scene Friday, according to special dispatches from Petrograd, and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only legal authority in Russia and urging the people not to obey the decrees of the Bolsheviks.

All measures taken by the provisional government, the manifesto says, were with the view of assembling the constituent assembly and to tide over the crisis until the constituent assembly would be able to declare the will of the people but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the extremists which dislocated the electoral machinery. Nevertheless, it advises that the assembly be elected during the past few days be convened although it is necessarily incomplete. The belief is expressed that the assembly will sufficiently express Russia's will.

The manifesto declares further that those members of the provisional government who were released after their arrest, had tried to carry on the government since the Lenin uprising, especially that of finance and of furnishing the army with food and other supplies.

With reference to this the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail says that all the provisional government has been able to do was to provide money for state necessities.

He points out that since the extremist upheaval the provisional government has received the resignations of Premier Kerensky and General Verkhovskiy and Admiral Verdevetski, ministers of war and marine respectively.

Pershing Getting Guards Ready For the Front Line Trenches

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Dec. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—A number of officers who were attached to the first battalion to enter the trenches have been transferred to the newly arrived units of former national guardsmen where they will direct the work of getting the new troops ready for the front line.

Later men of the first unit to establish contact with the enemy also may be transferred temporarily to assist

the officers. This conforms with the announced plans of General Pershing. Reports from all divisional headquarters indicate that the training is progressing most rapidly. The course of instruction has been shaped so as to achieve the greatest results in the shortest time without abandoning any necessary detail.

Engineers Kept Busy. Snow fell today over the entire zone whitening the ground in places but adding to the mud in the lowlands. En-

gineers working on the supply line today reported they had passed through several fairly lively bombardments without casualties.

Vance McCormick, member of the American mission to the Inter-Allied conference, came out from Paris today to visit headquarters and see the troops. Later he left to inspect the French front. Colonel E. M. House and the other members of the mission are expected to visit the American zone during the week.